

## PARATRACHYS, E. S.

A genere præcedente differt *forma* ovali, *humericis* haud elevatis, *thoracis* basi recta, *capite* plano haud excavato, *antennis* brevioribus, articulis sex apicalibus dentatis atque etiam forma positæque antennarum cavorum.

This little genus may be distinguished from *Trachys*, its ally, by the following characters:—Shoulders not raised and prominent. Thorax with its base straight. Antennæ short and hairy, with their apical six joints dentate instead of five. Head flat, not excavated. Antennary cavities placed lower down and small. Tarsi with rather longer lamellæ.

N.B. I know of another species of this genus from India.

PARATRACHYS HEDERÆ, E. S. *Æneo-nigra*. Capite thoraceque punctatis, griseo nigroque pilosis. Elytris punctatis, nigro-pilosis, fasciis duabus post medium griseis ornatis. Subtus ænea, griseo, pubescens.

Bronzy black. Head punctured, covered with greyish hairs. Thorax with the anterior margin slightly produced; sides rounded; base straight; surface coarsely punctured and covered with black hairs, and with a fringe of grey hairs at the base. Elytra punctured, covered with black hairs, and with three grey bands, the first along the base, the second placed near the middle, and zigzag in its form, the third nearly straight and situated midway between it and the apex; the two lower bands are connected in the middle of each elytron; apex widely rounded. Beneath bronzy, punctured, grey-pubescent.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line. Breadth 1 line.

*Hab.* On ivy stems.

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On the Skeleton of the Apteryx.

By THOMAS ALLIS, F.L.S.

[Read December 3, 1872.]

THERE were exhibited two photographs of the skeleton of an Apteryx, which he had prepared and mounted himself; and Mr. Allis pointed out that it differed from the one figured by Professor Owen (in the second volume of the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society') in the absence of a nail at the end of the wing, in the greater breadth of the ribs, in the absence of foramina in the sternum and scapulo-coracoid, and in the more complete ankylosis of the sacro-caudal vertebræ—differences most of which might be attributed to the more mature condition of the specimen.

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